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FRANCIS W. WALDO.

TERMS.

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☞ All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not receive attention.

FROM THE PEOPLE'S MONITOR.

GEN. WASHINGTON CALLED A DEMOCRAT

To try to find out which act of the democrats is most flagitious, is like looking for the largest pea in a bushel.—After abusing Gen. Washington by means of their Presses, their hireling political writers, and their great men whom they delight to honor, the *Demo's claim General Washington as one of their party.*—Now we will give one hundred dollars to any man who will shew us any authentic, satisfactory evidence, that General Washington ever approved of any measure of the democratic party in opposition to the federal party; or for any instance where any act of General Washington, or any word that he uttered, or any syllable that he ever wrote, could give an idea that he was a friend to the democratic party in this country.

APPEAL TO FACTS.

At an election in Virginia for Congressmen after General Washington retired to Mount Vernon from the Presidency; Colonel Powell of Loudon county, was the federal candidate in opposition to Mr. West, of Fairfax county, the democratic candidate, who was General Washington's near neighbor, and with whom he was on much better and more friendly terms than with Colonel Powell—General Washington went to the election and voted, *viva voce*, as all the freemen of Virginia do, for Colonel Powell, the federal candidate, and bowing to Mr. West with great dignity and politeness said, I vote for measures not for individuals.—Mr. West understood him, and deeply lamented that his political sentiments should deprive him of the honor of the vote of his neighbor and friend General Washington.

AGAIN.

At another election for delegates to the Virginia State Legislature in Fairfax county—General Washington mounted his old white Charger and trotted up to Fairfax Court House to vote for John C. Herbert, our present federal member of Congress from Prince George and Anne Arundel County, in opposition to his democratic opponent; and did vote for Mr. Herbert.—Now gentlemen democrats of Prince George's and Anne-Arundel, you need not turn your backs upon a man that General Washington voted for just a year or so before his death, and I think if it is fairly understood, that Mr. Herbert is now exactly of the same political sentiments that he was when the old General the father of his country, did him the honor to vote for him, that you will vote for him also.

General Washington invariably voted every year after he ceased to be President—and he uniformly voted for the federal candidates both for Congress and the Virginia Legislature;—and there is no instance where he ever once voted for a democrat after he ceased to be President—and this is known, because in Virginia they always vote *viva voce* and never by ballot.

THESE ARE STUBBORN FACTS.

General Washington put down the democratic societies when he was President, which the democrats had formed upon the model of the French Jacobin Clubs, to aid their party.

General Washington in a letter to his old friend and fellow-laborer, Charles Carroll, of Carrolton in Maryland, *pronounced the democratic party of this country a pest to the nation and calculated to destroy its liberties.*

General Washington in a letter of complaint to Mr. Jefferson, whom he regarded as the head of the democratic party, said, that the abuse heaped upon him was *a poor requital for his sincere services in the cause of his country, and that such terms of reproach were better adapted to a Nero or a Caligula.*

In Frenau's paper (Philadelphia) set up by Mr. Jefferson, the first attacks were made against General Washington and his administration.—This was a democratic paper that led the way, and was conducted under the eye and direction of Thomas Jefferson.

In Bach's paper (Philadelphia) called the Aurora, now edited by Colonel Duane, and which was the democratic Oracle and has always been celebrated and adored by democrats, *General Washington was accused of murder for putting to death a flag of truce*—And that Prince of scoundrels, Peter Porcupine, took pains to unravel the whole affair and to prove from the history of that time, that it was all, as we might expect, a base falsehood—Scoundrel as Peter is we thank him for this much, as well as for many other tricks and falsehoods of the democrats that he used to expose.

In this same democratic paper, the Aurora, General Washington has been repeatedly abused and vilified, with a view of diminishing his influence in the country which they knew was always exerted against the democratic party, and they never could get ahead whilst he was at the head of affairs, nor during his life. In this Aurora, General Washington was said "to have no claim to the gratitude or confidence of his country"—"He was a harmless General and a dangerous politician; that "the French in their Revolutionary war displayed a thousand commanders by the side of whom Washington would not be discoverable." He is accused of Aristocracy for being a member of the Cincinnati—of seeking personal increase because the people payed him respect where ever he he went—of ostentation, because he was regular in religious duties—of injustice, because he agreed to the funding system, which the democrats have augmented from a mole hill to a mountain, and now consider the best part of the federal administration. He is accused of being a trifler, for crushing the western Whiskey insurrection, or as it better known by "Gallatin's Insurrection in Pennsylvania" with the militia—of submission to British intrigues—of cowardice in not enforcing certain articles of the English and Spanish Treaties, &in yielding to British maritime oppression and impressment of seamen. [illegible] of corruption and disgracing the nation by signing the British treaty made by Mr. Jay, in 1794.

AGAIN.

General Washington in this same democratic paper, the leading paper in the United States, is *called* "*Mr. Washington*" "*a Virginian planter*" in contradiction to what the federalists call him viz: General Washington the father of his country.

He is called *a militia officer, ignorant of war both in theory and practice*—He was paid in advance when made Commander in Chief *a post which he poorly filled and which he deserved no credit—Equally inefficient and somewhat more mischievous as a politician, Mr. Washington* enjoyed the presidency for eight years—all this is certainly an ample return for *none or bad services.* The charge of ingratitude rests not with the people but with Mr. Washington—for he his [illegible] *seldom waits for more than a single act to be attempted great or mischievous. He long will tear his page* [illegible] *precipice.*

THE SECRET OF IT.

Writing to Mazzei, Envoy to Poland, a foreign Hireling, at the [illegible] Jefferson said the [illegible] party, "raised Genl. Washington to the most exalted [illegible] ascribing him of "corruption, venality, [illegible] peculation, British partialities, [illegible] desertion to the enemy rather than to his country, of being led by favorites men and joining in factious councils." For writing this book Mr. Jefferson gave Callender as his part "*One Hundred and Sixty Dollars,*" [illegible] and all the leading democrats according to their [illegible]

SECRET OUT.

One of the most leading and important democrats in the nation said, when General Washington retired from the Presidency, that he was glad of it, he did not wish to believe that this country at all depended upon one individual, he believed there were hundreds of men in the United States who could make as good Presidents as Mr. Washington, and

SAID TRUTH.

Said, when General Washington retired from the Presidential Chair, that the day of Washington's retirement from office ought to be a jubilee, for from it [illegible] that time the name of Washington would cease to give currency to political fraud and to legalise corruption."

Mr. Jefferson in his letter to Mazzeian Italian Gentleman, speaking of Washington said, that he who had been a Sampson in combat and a Solomon in council, had suffered his hair to be shorn by the whore of England.

Now honest reader, say after this, in the integrity of your heart, do you believe that General Washington was of the democratic party? Or do you believe that the democratic party considered him a democrat and treated him as such? If Jefferson is a federalist or the Devil [illegible] then was Washington a democrat, but [illegible] otherwise.

[illegible] Heaven? Will our people never [illegible] cool and themselves to [illegible] Who is there that can lay claim [illegible] sense, if he is neither looking up [illegible] contract of favour, or led by party [illegible] hesitate for a moment to pro- [illegible] General Washington pronounced. the [illegible] party and their councils and policy [illegible] urge, the pest, the cruelest curse [illegible] city?

Democrats and Aurora.—The editor of the [illegible] Press roundly denies, that Duane is [illegible]. Duane, on the other hand, under[illegible] prove that he is a democrat of the first gra[illegible] and in order to establish this fact, he has [illegible] a column and an half on "the abuse of democracy." The effort is well enough; but we were not a little amused by his allusion to scripture. "Do the millions [says Duane] of massacres and burnings that have been practised in the name of the benignant creator of heaven and earth, authorise us *to despair like Job, and curse him?*" It is true, that Job was strongly advised to *curse God and die;* but in what part of the history, has Col. Duane discovered, that the patient patriarch yielded to the cowardly and blasphemous council?

N. Y. Spectator.

FROM THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE.

Specie Payments....The prospect of a general and voluntary resumption of specie payments, within a short period, is becoming every day more certain. The price of specie in Baltimore is now down to *twelve and an half per cent.*, a few weeks ago it was above *twenty*—in New York it is down to about *three per cent.* above par of their Bank Notes; and, as large quantities are expected to arrive from abroad at our several seaports, we may hope the time is not far distant, when it will be par as current as Bank Notes.

We do not, however, believe, that the plan recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury will tend to hasten the resumption of specie payments: on the contrary, if adopted by the Banks it may considerably retard it. Every [illegible] coercion, that may be attempted on this subject will operate injuriously; while the natural tendency of a free and uninterrupted course of trade and exchange, is, to produce an equalization of the current value of the Notes of Banks in which the public have confidence, and the [illegible] which they purport to repre-

FROM THE NEW-YORK COLUMBIAN.

A Noble Enterprize....It is reported and believed that a distinguished barrister of this city, together with Capt. Bunker of the steam packet Fulton, have resolved to cross the Atlantic to England and proceed thence to Russia in the new Steam Boat. This grand undertaking we understand, is in fulfilment or acceptance of a contract offered to Mr. Fulton by the Emperor of Russia, allowing him the exclusive navigation of Steam-Boats in the Russian Empire for 25 years. As the vessel is built as substantial and strong as a sloop of war, little or no doubt is entertained by naval men of the practicability of the attempt. We are delighted with the prospect of a Steam-Boat propelled across the Atlantic ocean, by Americans "the first." There is no doubt of the expedition: it is determined: and, since rumor is busy on the subject, we make free to mention that Mr. Cadwallader is the gentleman alluded to.

The following [illegible] marks contain [illegible] Washington in the [illegible] tion Observer for [illegible]

"How far the general estimate which we have submitted of the merits of this poem will accord with that formed by the public, we pretend not to conjecture. The committee [illegible] will venture to offer one consideration, which we should hope [illegible] be [illegible] to many of its readers. In accordance [illegible] the most signal triumph which this country has [illegible] on shore since the battle of Marlborough, it is surprising that the poet should not [illegible] introduced his celebration of events with some [illegible] "The virgin parthenon" [illegible] "bright Heaven" has always crowned Washington with success, evidently affords no [illegible] to such introduction. The victory of Waterloo was one of those singular events which [illegible] the idea of overstating them on the most insensate mind. Robespierre [illegible] hours the destinies of Europe hung in the most trembling [illegible]—when every single life became invaluable—when the day seemed [illegible] to such dreadful gloom, that a second more or less might have turned the scale either way:—think on the gloomy suspense of the last hour before the welcome [illegible] of Prussian artillery were descried in the distance:—observe, during this hour [illegible] the fast-thinning ranks of our inestimable troops, and the personal danger of their great commander—when only a narrow square of men protected him from the whole fury of France—when almost every individual of his gallant staff fell bleeding by his stirrup:—consider the [illegible] circumstances, any one of which might have rendered abortive all that constancy or conduct and prodigality of valor—a random shot—an adverse storm—the mistake of an order—the bursting of a tumbril—and the thousand other casualties of battle:—muse on all this, and surely it must be a heart of uncommon mould which is not filled with trembling thankfulness. On such a field, it would scarcely have required the purified vision of a prophet, or the creative eye of a poet, to descry other than human combatants—to see what was once beheld in a like dreadful crisis, a super-incumbent orb of "chariots and horses of fire." And, if it be important that instances thus extraordinary of Providential favor should be popularly felt and acknowledged—if it be desirable that national successes should be made the subjects of national commemoration and doxology,—it must be highly proper and expedient that the *triumphal poetry* (if it may be so called) to which those successes gave birth, should contain a recognition of the source from which they have proceeded, and should thus be made to harmonize with the more sacred voice of religious offices. By these means, not only will the sentiment of national gratitude be brought more intimately home to the bosoms of men, but a more expressive testimony and memorial of that sentiment will be provided; for, after all, the feelings of a nation will less be sought for in its public acts, which are ordained by authority, than in its popular literature, which lives on opinion and taste.

Would it then be impertinent to express a hope that this omission in the work before us may yet be supplied, and that, in a future edition, the author may interweave with the deserved praises of his countrymen a tribute of acknowledgment to Heaven? This, at least, is certain, that the charitable objects for which Mr. Scott generally writes will not be the worse promoted for the consecration of his lyre. The work of charity will not be less blessed, by being itself made a work of piety; nor will "the [illegible] that heals the sick, be deprived [illegible] being mingled with the incense of religious gratitude.

THE CHRISTIAN TREATY.

At the late Meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Chancellor of the Exchequer thus spoke of this Treaty:—

"In the present age we have the happiness to witness the opening of the great era of the establishment of Christianity, we have abundant reason for additional gratitude, in one circumstance, in which it has differed from those which have preceded it. In the former great period of the first promulgation of the Gospel, and the restoration of pure religion at the Reformation the progress of truth was opposed by every effort of human policy and power. Amidst savage wars, and unrelenting persecutions religion pursued her painful triumphs. But we now behold her progress unopposed, (except by the harmless weapons of Christian controversy) and wherever public authority has interfered at all it has not been to check, but to encourage and support it. *The kingdoms of the earth have indeed stood up, and its princes have taken counsel together*, but it has not been against the Lord and against his Anointed;—on the contrary to extend the knowledge of the Gospel to the colonies of its professors—to acknowledge its authority, and extend its influence.

"I am well aware, my Lord, that I am [illegible] a feeling of a very remarkable character, which has distinguished the last year, and which differed so widely from diplomatic forms, and from the principles of ordinary policy, that it is not surprising that at first it should have excited some degree of jealousy and suspicion.—I mean, the Secret Treaty concluded and signed at Paris, by the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia. The confused and imperfect notices of its proceedings, which at first crept out, excited occasional curiosity, even alarm, and [illegible] conference: but to those, who had the opportunity of being acquainted with the [illegible] history of this arrangement, and of knowing the sincerity and integrity of [illegible] with which it originated, it afforded [illegible] and hitherto unprecedented [illegible] of Christian Sovereigns, [illegible] their respective modes of religious [illegible] being in a public recognition [illegible] by a solemn compact, to [illegible] precepts as the rules of their policy [illegible] I feel it my duty to add, that [illegible] and constitutional difficulties presented the Sovereign of this country from acceding in form to this Treaty, yet this Government was confidentially acquainted with every stage of the proceedings, and fully concurred in its principles and spirit.—It was not, however, till the return of the Emperor of Russia [illegible] that it received the fullest [illegible] When we learn from the report [illegible] the zeal, with which that great [illegible] entered into the concerns of the Bible Society, it becomes impossible longer to [illegible] as to the real sentiments and intention [illegible] in the transaction we have been [illegible] In giving the Bible to every nation in its own language, he fixed the real and most appropriate ratification to the Christian Treaty."

THE DUKE OF KENT.

Schools for All.—At the Anniversary Meeting of this Grand British Institution, which was held on the 15th ult. at the London Tavern, his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent (upon a vote of Thanks being carried, moved by the American Minister) delivered the following affecting Speech, which may be considered his farewell Address; and, we have no doubt, will be read with sympathising regret by all who estimated the worth of this distinguished Personage:—

"The attendance to-day surpasses my most sanguine expectations. I have at former meetings looked forward to preside at the next returns. Not so now. I am about to leave my beloved country. Perhaps years may elapse before I meet you again. Let me hear while I am abroad that this cause prospers, and I please myself, that when the purposes of my absence are accomplished—when I return, I will place One Thousand Guineas, at the disposal and use of this Institution. If I have not done it before, it is because I had it not in my power. I am desirous that this last act—this pledge of my love to it, should be upon record. I feel gratified that this motion came from the Minister of the United States. I have lived long in the neighbourhood of the United States, and it was ever a grief to me that the two countries should be at varience. The language [illegible] the interest is the same, and their [illegible] should be inviolable. I return my [illegible] this assembly."

[illegible] to print it for fifty [illegible] as shall, or can we

August 22

FOREIGN NEWS.

PARIS, JULY 1.

Pilligner, one of the 28 conspirators, has insisted in Court, that he has facts to communicate to the king, facts which will save France, but he will communicate them only to the king in person.—*Official.*

The Emperor of Russia has abolished the vassalage of the peasants of Esthonica.—The process commences at once, but is to be gradual as to the complete enfranchisement, so as to be perfected in 14 years. An instantaneous entire change of freedom might have bad effects among people in their condition. There are about 100,000 of them.

The decimal divisions of money has been adopted in Holland—it was proposed and much praised in England; but there were impediments as to its introduction. This mode originated under the federal administration of the United States.

The Lady of General Sir Robert Wilson being dangerously indisposed, we are assured that the General has obtained permission to go to the house in which she resides, on giving his parole of honor that he will not leave the house.

ROME, JUNE 15.

Our Court is in a delicate position with respect to that of England. The affairs of the Irish Catholics are calculated to excite a lively interest; and on the other hand, we have a real advantage in not displeasing the English government.

FERMOY, (ITALY) JUNE 1.

According to the calculations of an astronomer of Bologna, who has lately published here some observations on the subject, on the 18th of July a great solar catastrophe is to put an end to the world by conflagration. The signs of this are the spots to be remarked at present on the sun's disc. The government, thinking it improper to suffer the circulation of such predictions, has put the astronomer under arrest.

HAMBURG, JUNE 18.

Yesterday afternoon at five o'clock, we had, for the first time, the pleasure of seeing a steam packet, the Lady of the Lake, enter our harbour.

FRANKFORT, JUNE 16.

To-day we expect the steam packet from London. Trade has become a little more brisk here within a few days. The colonial goods are more in demand, and the prices are rather better.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

There are now plying on the Clyde sixteen steam boats, all of which, excepting two, are solely employed in the conveyance of passengers. The cost and outfit of which could not be less than 50,000l.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BOSTON, AUGUST 12.

The Telegraph, Captain Coffin, arrived here on Friday, in a short passage from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 5th July. Our files, though furnishing all the intermediate dates between the latest, now received, and those formerly on hand, afford little of political interest, and but a very scanty supply of speculative matter of any kind. Parliament was prorogued from 2d July to the 24th Aug. The duke of Wellington had arrived in London, on a journey of health, it was presumed; Lord Exmouth's squadron had sailed on the 1st inst. who was to sail in a few days for the renewal of operations against the Barbary states. Mr. Sheridan, the celebrated statesman and dramatic poet, was dangerously indisposed, and very little hopes entertained of his recovery—Mrs. Jordan, of theatrical celebrity, died in France the last of June.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The whole of the Barbary Powers seem to have declared war against the Christians. Every day brings fresh accounts of their atrocities. They are provoking their fate, and the vengeance to be inflicted on them will we trust, be speedy and effectual.

JUNE 28.

Mr. Canning was introduced to the Regent, by the Earl of Liverpool, upon his return from Lisbon, and upon his being appointed president of the board of control, and kissed hands accordingly.

JULY 2.

A French paper states a report, that Suchet has been admitted to a private audience by the King, and replaced in active service. It will be remembered that this man was made a duke by Bonaparte, expressly for the inhuman butchery which he perpetrated at Tarragona; and that he was one of the first to join the standard of rebellion in 1815. Another report assigns the place of the minister of the interior to Pasquier, who was proved in Fauche Borel's case to have been one of the parties engaged in a plot to entrap the royal family into France to be murdered.

JULY 3.

Though there was no public celebration in the metropolis of the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, we trust that the arrival of the great general by whom the battle was gained will not be passed over with the same slight.—It would be strange if the presence of the duke of Wellington in the capitol of the kingdom which he has so exalted by his achievements, were not to give rise to public gratulations and rejoicings, to illumination, and other marks of the public gratitude and joy. We have him now for the first time since he put this consummation to his own glory, and to the salvation of Europe.

"Victor of Assaye's eastern plain,
Victor of all the fields of Spain,
Victor of France's despot reign,
Thy work of glory done;
Welcome from dangers greatly dar'd,
... triumphs with the vanquished shar'd,
...tions sav'd and nations spar'd,
...quer'd Wellington."

...ublic rejoicings can be best ... general illumina-tion seems to be one way. His grace's arrival was perfectly unexpected even by the duchess, whom he is said to have surprised, as her grace was sitting down to dinner on Sunday evening. His grace was introduced to the Prince Regent yesterday morning. He then went to visit lady Anne Culling Smith, his sister. Afterwards he proceeded to the foreign office, Downing-street. In the evening he dined at his brother's Mr. Wellesley Pole's. The marquis Wellesley was present. His grace is thinner than he was, and looks rather bilious. He will proceed to Cheltenham almost immediately. When we consider what fatigues of body and mind his grace must have endured for years—how much was entrusted to him—and to him alone—*cum tot sustineas et tanta negotia* SOLUS—that the weight of empires rested upon him—that like the Atlas of old he bore the world upon his shoulders, we are astonished that he has preserved his health so well. Long, very long, may that valuable life be spared! spared for his own happiness! spared for the contemplation and enjoyment of a long, secure and honorable peace, the fruit of wisdom in the cabinet and courage in the field, the result of the wise counsels and unshaken fortitude of the Regent and of his ministers, of the noble perseverance of the British people, of the undaunted valor of British fleets and armies, of fleets led on by Nelson, of armies commanded by the consummate talents of a Wellington.

JULY 4.

We have reason to believe that the duke of Wellington's return to this country has given rise to many unfounded surmises in France, and which may be communicated here. It has been whispered, we know, at Paris, that his return has been occasioned by political discussions, and that there may be reason to apprehend some interruption to the amity so happily established between the Allied Powers and France.—And the foolish and wicked attempt lately made to set fire to his grace's house, has naturally given some degree of countenance to these surmises. We have the best reason to know that these apprehensions are totally without foundation, and that his grace's return has been entirely owing to the advice of his physicians, who have considered the Cheltenham waters as necessary to relieve him from a liver complaint with which he is affected. His grace may be expected to leave London the day after to-morrow. With respect to the attempt upon his house, the vigilance of the police has not yet discovered the authors of it; but there is reason to believe that it was the act of some single desperate incendiary, and as much directed against the French princes as against the duke.—*Courier.*

JULY 5.

Yesterday, at half past 4 o'clock, an Address from the County of Kent was presented to the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, at Camelford House, upon their marriage. It it written on twenty-nine skins of parchment, and measured about twenty yards.

Yesterday, about half past four, the duke of Wellington went to the shop of Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, Ludgate-hill: his grace was soon recognized by the foot passengers, who collected in crowds to have a view of him: he mounted his horse amidst loud acclamations, and with difficulty extricated himself from the immense throng.

Lord Byron has fixed on a residence in the *Of Bonaparte*....It is not true that General Bertrand had signified his intention to stick by the fortunes of his fallen master; he had expressed a wish to return to Europe at the expiration of a year, for which period only, he says, he pledged himself to remain with Bonaparte. It was expected, in consequence, when the Havanna sailed, that he would be sent to the Cape of Good Hope, in the Phaeton, for Lord Charles Somerset to provide him a passage to Europe. It is a known fact, that the behavior of Bonaparte towards Madame Bertrand has always been marked with that offensive coarseness and asperity, so easily excited in him by dependants, upon any discovery of their defection in attachment to his person or service. General Gergan did not sign the paper which pledged him to stay with Bonaparte during his captivity, until after considerable deliberation, which was not at all approved by Bonaparte, though he had affected to bid all his followers not to consider themselves as being shackled by the situations they held towards him. Bonaparte speaks of all his campaigns frequently, except that at Waterloo; and when that one is noticed, the loss of it is invariably attributed by him to a treasonable panic.

Commerse---The foreign commerce of France must demand a long time to restore it to anything like a competition with that of England. The French West-India Islands require capital, and even a marine is wanting to transport their produce. With respect to domestic manufactures, France is likewise but indifferently circumstanced----The great staples are to be found in other countries---Germany has stolen from France her cotton and coarse woollen trade, and left her little more than her silks and fine cloths---in a word, a country cannot be pronounced prosperous, in which the government finds it difficult to raise *one third* of the annual revenue, which is paid by this country, from a population of more than double the numbers of Great Britain.

In England, trade and commerce must speedily revive. It has been checked, rather by the embarrassments in America, and the poverty on the continent, (which prevent remittances) than by any want of confidence, or inherent decay among ourselves. There is, however, one branch of our trade which suffers severely, and must, we fear, continue to suffer, unless government shall take off some useless and absurd restrictions upon it; we mean our shipping trade. Freights, unhappily for the ship owners, are reduced to nothing; whilst port and custom duties are swelled to that inordinate amount, that the owner cannot afford, without a very large freight, to clear out of port. What is the consequence?---The bulk of the transit trade, which formerly brought so much wealth into England, is flowing fast away from us. It is going into the hands of the Dutch, the Danes, the Swedes, and even the Americans; where the shipping trade does not labor under such difficulties, and is not borne down by such a torrent of expense.

This is a serious consideration---Look at the river Thames at this moment! How many hundreds noble and majestic ships are locked up there doing nothing---at a heavy expense to the owners, and without almost the prospect of obtaining employment? Two or three pounds per ton for a Mediterranean voyage may be offered; while the expense of fitting out, from the mere circumstance of port, custom, and other duties must inevitably consume the whole value of the freight.

There is, we are persuaded, no interest in land, trade, or commerce at present existing, which requires more extensive and speedy relief than the shipping interest. It has been the cradle of our maritime greatness, and the chief source of all our wealth---let us not forget it.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1816.

NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The important undertaking of removing the obstructions in Cape Fear River, is already commenced and will be prosecuted with great vigor—The Company have employed Mr. *James Awerthy*, a skilful engineer, to arrange and direct the proposed improvements. Under his inspection, we understand, that the locks [illegible] will be forthwith constructed, and the whole plan completed without delay. The resources of the Company are amply sufficient to perfect their intentions and will render Fayetteville, as it was by nature intended to be, one of the most important towns in the Union. Its resources from a thriving and industrious back country are inexhaustible and when a free intercourse with the sea-board is effected, by the exertions of this Company, we may safely calculate upon its more extensive growth and prosperity.

ENGLISH EXTRAVAGANCE.... The following paragraph may be found recorded in most of the Democratic papers throughout the country:

"The laboring poor of England have been starved out of 69,000 pounds sterling to purchase a house for the Princess Charlotte and her man."

There is certainly some merit in constructing such a pretty little sentence as this---Its conciseness is wonderful, as it involves a new axiom in political economy, in so few words—the *laboring poor* support the government of England! Do they seriously mean that these oppressed poor, and the beggars and paupers of England, have been stripped of the tatters on their backs, to make up this goodly sum of 306,569 dollars? There must have been a grand influx of commodities at all the Rag Fairs—or, perhaps they might have begged enough to have purchased this mansion from the *laboring rich* at the corners of the streets.

This is one of the thousands of stories intended to convince us of the tyranny and extravagance of the British government, and to excite in our citizens a contempt and animosity towards them. It is a pity that these folks would not compare the splendor and expences of our own government [illegible]—Let them take into the account the ages of the two nations—that one has been formed a thousand years, and the other not half a century---And yet there is as much affectation of style and courtly pomp and as much extravagance in the ordinary expenses of our government as in any one in Europe. It may not be equal in fact, but it is in proportion. The rulers of England have been for many years accustomed to sumptuous living, and the people expect it—And yet we, with all our railing at them, and all our boasting of *republican simplicity*, are aping them as close as possible. But twenty years since, Washington was satirized and abused because he would not withdraw himself from public duties and see the good republicans at his house at all hours of the day. He was called a monarchist, because he had appointed a certain day in the week to receive such visits. What do we see now? Why they have their Court Levees, and their gala-days, and their gentlemen in waiting, and their "splendid dresses," at Washington, with nearly all the pomp and luxury that is observed at St. James'. Then there are appropriations made for elegant furniture for the President, and large sums of money (as much in proportion as they gave in England to their *Princess and her man*) voted by Congress for building a splendid Palace for the *President and his woman*. Well, who pays for all this in America? The *laboring poor* of course. The truth is, we had better say nothing about the luxury and expenses of England, for we are going on in the same style in America. Look at the secret service money voted every year by Congress. Look at the 50,000 dollars to John Henry. Does not this come out of the laboring poor? Look at the increase of our administration expenditures. In Washington's 8 years they amounted to about 55 millions—in Jefferson's, 107 millions; and, at the end of Madison's, they will amount to *Two Hundred Millions of Dollars!* After this, we should let Great-Britain alone, or do better ourselves.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The Congressional and State Elections were held in Kentucky on the first Monday in this month and seems to have been carried on with more vigor and animosity than State Elections usually are—Mr. Clay who formerly swept every thing before him in the Western States, is now become the mark for all their virulence and rancor. They not only attack him for his conduct in the last Congress in regard to the Compensation Law, the payment of the Militia and the Bank, but they revile him for his negociations, at [illegible]ent and London—Elsewhere he has acquired great renown for his talents and services as an Ambassador; but the Kentuckians don't think the Peace so glorious, or the Treaty so advantageous as some other people do. During the electioneering campaign Mr. Clay speechified a great deal and was always driven from the field by his opponent *John Pope*—if we can judge from the tone of the Kentucky papers before the Election; Mr. Pope is elected. *High, Jack*, goes out before *Low, Game*—As the Speaker is said to be a proficient in *All Fours* he has probably found out the principle by this time.

The population of the Globe is estimated at 1000 millions, of which there are, of Christians 175 [illegible]—Jews 9—Mahommedans 169—Pagans 650. Allowing thirty years for the period of one generation, it has been calculated, that in every moment of time the soul of one human being passes into eternity—We have heard of a divine who was arrogant and foolish enough to assert that twenty souls went to Hell every minute. If this man had used a little arithmetic, in his great haste to condemn his fellow-beings, he would not have so far overshot his mark. Perhaps he intended to be very liberal—For if the estimate is correct, that 69 persons die in a minute, then according to his calculation, two thirds of the world are saved from punishment. But as none of us have visited that undiscovered country, it is presumptuous to pretend to calculate the quantity and quality of those who precede us there.

SUMMARY.

The subscriptions to the U. S. Bank by the last returns amount to upwards of *Thirty Millions.*

The Congress frigate, Capt. Morris, is now repairing for a long Voyage round Cape-Horn—during which he is to survey several coasts and harbors.

The prospect of bad crops in the Northern States, which for a few months excited so much alarm, seems to have altered—They now calculate upon an abundant harvest.

Some returns have been received from the Kentucky election, but not enough to judge of the result—*George Madison* has no opposition as Governer.

The Steam Boat Dispatch has been sunk at Pittsburg by a violent storm.

The Washington 74 with Mr. Pinkney on board, arrived at Gibraltar the 2nd July.

The imports of Cotton into Liverpool from the 1st January to 1st July were 98,470 bags, of which 48,105 were from America—In the same period in the year 1810, the amount imported from America was 104,554 bags—so much for Non-Intercourse and War and the glorious Commercial Treaty!!

Richard Smith was executed at Philadelphia the 10th inst. for the murder of Carson. Capital punishments occur so seldom in the state of Pennsylvania, that this man's fate has excited vast attention there.

It is said in the Boston papers, that a distinguished commander in the Navy whose name is not mentioned, is preparing to go to Russia and to take command of one of the Steam-Boats which are to be sent out there.

The lands belonging to the United States in the new state of Indiana (about three millions of acres) are to be sold in September next.

George Washington "the nearest living male relative of the General" and *A. C. Hanson* are Federal candidates for Assembly in Maryland from Montgomery county.

It is stated that the famous French Marshal Soult has embarked at Bristol, Eng. for America.

We find from the English papers, that the famous *Godoy* commonly called the *Prince of Peace*, the promoter of all the troubles in Spain, has turned Monk and joined the Jesuits. It would be no loss to society, if all the agents of Bonaparte would follow this example.

Talleyrand is taken into the cabinet of Louis 18—Like the smooth faced demagogues in other countries, this man understands how to make himself "all things to all men." He has always contrived to be with the majority, let what would be the color of the cockade.

The Senate of Lubec have ordered all Jews settled there to leave the city.

Sir Robert Hall of the British Navy is to sail from England in the Dee frigate, *to take command on the Lakes!* "What will Mrs. Grundy say to this."

Accounts from Buenos Ayres state that there is no hope of the independence of that country, owing to the factions that distract the Revolutionists.

The Catholics of Great Britain are now in full expectation of having their grievances redressed, in consequence of some declarations of Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning.

The celebrated Carnot now resides at Warsaw. He is called in some of our papers "the Cato of France"--But Cato was no Jacobin and disorganizer.

It is said that Portugal intends to cede her European territories to Spain, in exchange for others in South-America.

The accounts from Germany and Switzerland state, that their manufacturers are nearly ruined by the free introduction of British goods. This rather varies from Cobbett's statement who asserts that the British manufacturers are ruined because they can find no vent for their goods on the continent.

The Catholic petition has been rejected by a majority of 82 in the British House of Commons—This is a smaller majority than usual against the Catholic claims.

It is rumoured in England that the Prince Regent intends to be divorced from his wife.

Many riots have taken place in manufacturing towns in England and a great amount of property destroyed by the mob. The Prince Regent in his speech, says that they have nearly subsided.

A Persian Ambassador has appeared at London, but is suspected to be an impostor.

Lord Exmouth with his squadron has returned to England, having gained no material advantage from the Moors. He has obtained the release of some slaves but it was *by purchase*—Decatur managed these things in a different style.

Sweden has acceded to the "Holy Alliance."

Maria Louisa the Ex-Empress, has an accredited minister resident, at the French court.

The Emperor of Russia has assumed the title of Czar of Poland—This wretched country is the only one that by the treaties of Vienna is not suffered to "repose in the arms of her legitimate sovereign."

In England all kinds of goods are said to be very low, and no demand for American produce—June 9, there were in the port of Liverpool alone 126,000 bales of cotton and but few purchasers.

The King of France has granted a patent for navigating Steam-Boats on the river Loire.

A machine for sweeping chimneys has been invented in England, and a law was before Parliament to prevent the employment of boys in that dreadful trade.

When this paper was going to Press, last evening, we received the Wilmington Recorder of Monday—We must again apologise for introducing this thing or its manufacturers to our readers. Nothing could have induced it but a desire to thank these people for their refined and gentlemanly language toward us.

In our last we adverted to an illiberal paragraph in that paper, which for their sakes we will not now repeat—It reached them on Saturday evening, on Sunday the whole clan were mustered for a retort and a courteous one it is. It was, after a whole day's consultation determined that their stock in trade could not of itself produce a proper answer—So it was resolved to publish our piece entire; some committees were chosen to search our files for other epithets to hang upon the bob-tail of their kite, others were employed in searching the Billingsgate dictionaries and others had enough of coarse ribaldry in their own heads, for the combat. And so they pounce down upon us, defenseless and unarmed against such weapons—It is a wonder they cannot find language of their own, but must take it from this paper which seems obnoxious to them. They had better go to other sources—we have a profusion of old newspapers which will suit them to a hair and will send them by the first Steam-Boat, if they will just send us their directions.—We do not know the extent of this formidable gang, and dare not encounter all of them—But give us a fair and open battle-ground and then have at ye, Gentlemen, without flinching—Come out boldly—None of your throwing dirt from behind stone-walls—We will contend with you in every thing but blackguardism and there we cry Enough!—You have an exclusive claim to all these laurels—wear them—but to do it by day-light. But you attack us personally in trying (and the effort is a great one) to defend the Republicans of Wilmington!—Your cause is in a starving condition if you shiver in your shoes at our noticing it—It's rotten—nobody will come near it, if a single individual can thus put the vermin in your camp in motion.

We know but little of Mr. Loring the publisher of that paper, but from his high character and acknowledged worth, we are conscious that he would decline inserted either of the pieces we have alluded to, had he understood the import of them.

And, now, good bye! ye liberal and genteel supporters of *Wilmington Republicanism*. We shall probably not grace our columns again with your memories. Manage your own affairs, in your own way!—Our Press is stopped for you, while decent people are waiting for their papers.

:o:

ELECTION RETURNS,

RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Town of Salisbury—John L. Henderson.
Newbern—George E. Badger.
Edenton—Gen. James Iredell.
Halifax—Wm. Drew.

Craven County—J. S. Smith, Senate—John S. Nelson, Thomas O'Bryan, Commons.

Beaufort—Reading Grist, Senate—J. O'K. Williams, Wm. Vines, Commons.

Chowan—Henry Skinner, Senate—Richard Brownrigg, Jeremiah Mixson, Commons.

Perquimons—Willis Riddick, Senate—Wm. Jones, Wm. Riddick, Commons.

Pasquotank—Wm. S. Hinton, Senate—L. Martin, Thomas Jordan, jun. Commons.

Hertford—Gen. Thomas Wynns, Senate—Thomas Deans, Wm. Jones, Commons.

Gates—Cader Ballard, Senate—H. Hudgins, Joseph Gordon, Commons.

Washington—Thomas Norman, Senate—Taylor Walker, Daniel Bateman, Commons.

Sampson——Ingram, Senate—William Blackman, J. Matthis, Commons.

Rowan—Jesse A. Pearson, Senate—Henry Chambers, Joel M'Korkle, Commons.

Iredell—Charles H. Conner, Senate—Saml. King, David F. Caldwell, Commons.

Caswell—Romulus Sanders, Senate—Bedford Brown, Warner Williams, Commons.

Rockingham—W. Douglas, Senate—Thos. Suttle, Thomas Blackwell, Commons.

Johnston—John Williams, Senate—H. Bryan, Jesse Adams, Commons.

Warren—Kemp Plummer, Senate—Robert H. Jones, J. M. Walker, Commons.

Franklin—Benjamin Hawkins, Senate—N. Hunt, M. N. Jeffreys, Commons.

Halifax—John Branch, Senate—Jesse A. Bowson, Richard Jones, Commons.

Person—Robert Vanhook, Senate—Sampson M. Glenn, Thomas Webb, Commons.

Pitt—L. Albritton, Senate—Oliver Prince, Richard Cherry, Commons.

Lenoir—Jos. Loftin, Senate——Mosely, B. Coleman, Commons.

Seth Jones is member of Assembly for Wake and not J. Lane, jun. mentioned in our last.

CHARLES HOOKS, Esq. is elected to Congress from the Wilmington District, in the place of Wm. B. Giles—Majority 339.

The change in the Representation in the Congress which commences on the 4th day of March next, will be considerable. Three elections only have yet taken place, New-York, Louisiana and Kentucky. In New-York there are many changes. Kentucky is not yet heard from; but it is probable there will not be more than three out of ten of the present Members re-elected, as several of them have declined serving.

We are surprised and sorry to learn, from a communication in the Enquirer, that H. St. G. Tucker has declined a re-election from the Winchester district in Virginia.

There is a prospect of the whole delegation of Connecticut being changed. Two of the seven, Mr. Talmage and Mr. Davenport, decline being considered as candidates.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The predictions to the eastward, that this was the year in course for a visit from the Locusts, is beginning to be verified in Baltimore; they have made their appearance in great numbers in the vicinity of that city.

Commercial Register.

From Liverpool June 18—"There were 2000 barrels of Turpentine sold last week, principally to speculators, at low prices—12s and 6d only for prime—Tar has declined still farther—There were 1160 barrels sold last week—Both articles are heavy and the demand limited. There was some demand for Rice, but at reduced prices and enquiries are for new. The demand for Tobacco was very limited, from an expectation it would be lower."

PRICES CURRENT.

At Boston, Aug. 12—Bees-Wax 28 cts; Coffee 16 to 20; Cotton (N. C.) 29 cts; Flaxseed 1 doll. 10 cts per bushel; Flour 9 50 to 10 dolls; Tobacco (N. C.) 13 to 14 dolls; Rice 5 30; Salt (Liverpool) per 8 bushels 2 87 to 3 50.

At Charleston, Aug. 17—Cotton (Upland) 30 cts; Coffee 21 cts; Corn 1 25; Flour 18 to 20; Rice (new) 5 to 5 25; Whiskey 60 cts; Tobacco 14 to 16.

At Newbern—Corn 1 dollar; Cotton 24 cts; Coffee 25 cts; Flour 12 dollars; Tar 1 50; Flaxseed 80 cts; Pork 18 dollars.

At Washington, N. C.—Butter 30 cts; Coffee 30 cts; Flour 9 dollars; Corn 1 dollar; Tar 1 50; Lumber 12 to 14 dollars; Rum (W. I.) 2 dolls. per gallon.

At Georgetown, S. C.—Corn 1 37; Cotton 26 cts; Lumber 14 dolls; Rice 4 dolls; Bacon 20 cts; Pork 25; Sugar 16 to 17 dollars.

MARRIAGES.

In Wilmington, Mr. Z. SPICER, to Miss MARTHA DICK.

In Newbern, JOHN JONES, Esq. to Mrs. LUCRETIA BELL.

In Edenton, Dr JOHN E. WOOD, to Miss MARY SUTTON.

DEATHS.

At Black-River, Mr. DANIEL M'KAY, aged 27, formerly of this town—He was a worthy and upright man.

In the city of Raleigh, of a consumptive complaint, Miss ELIZA A. BENNETT, niece of Mrs. Glendening. If a blameless and undeviating walk through life—if humane affections and a meek and charitable disposition, are the marks of christian piety. Eliza was a Christian; and doubtless has "fallen to sleep in Jesus."—

This "sleep" is what?
The envy'd lot
Of those whom Jesus love!—
Omnipotence
Can "call" them hence
And plant their souls above.

At his residence near Nashville, on the 21st ult. after a lingering illness, the Hon. WILLIAM W. CORNA, Judge of the Supreme Court of West Tennessee.

In Prince George County, Md. between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, on the 2nd inst. the Right Reverend Doctor THOMAS JOHN CLAGETT, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of England.

CAPE-FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY

STOCKHOLDERS, under the late Charter of the *Deep and Haw-River Navigation Company*, are required to deposit their Evidences of Stock and receive in lieu thereof the Scrip of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company.

J. W. WRIGHT, *Treas.*

Aug. 21, 1816.

INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
ATTENTION!

FRIDAY the 23d inst. being the Anniversary of the Formation of your Company and appointed for the Election of Officers for the ensuing year—You are required to parade in front of the Town-House, at 3 o'clock, P. M. of that day in complete uniform.

By Order,

J. W. WRIGHT, Sec'ry.

August 22. 10—1t

TROOP ORDERS.

PURSUANT to orders from Major Thomas Brown, the Fayetteville Troop of Light Dragoons will parade at the usual place, on Wednesday the 11th Sept. at ten o'clock in the morning, with arms and equipments complete, for the purpose of being reviewed by Major General Lee.

As it is long since the Troop has been reviewed by a general officer, it is expected the members will feel a spirit of emulation to make a good appearance on that day.

L. NEWBY, Capt.

Aug. 21st, 1816. 10—3t

E. R. WHITING & Co.

HAVE opened an extensive assortment of China, Glass & Crockery Ware, which they will sell at the Petersburg Price.

Country Merchants can have Crates repacked at the shortest notice and in the best manner.

Aug. 22. 10-4

Will be Rented for one year,

To-morrow at 3 o'clock, P. M. under the Town-House,

All the STORES and WAREHOUSES belonging to the estate of the late Robert Adam.

August 22 10-1t

FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON PRICES CURRENT.

(Revised and Corrected Weekly.)

AT FAYETTEVILLE.

Merchandize.	*Quantity rated.*	*From*
Bacon,	lb	
Butter,	do	
Bees-Wax,	do	
Beef,	bar'l	12
BRANDY.		
American Apple,	gall	
Do. Peach,	do	
Corn, (scarce)	bush	
Cotton,	lb	
Coffee,	do	
Flour, (196 lbs.)	ba	
Flax-Seed, (rough)	bu	
Iron,		
Lead, (bar)		
Lard,		
Molasses,		
Oats,		
Pork,		
RUM.		
Jamaica, 4th proof,		
W. India, 3d do.		
American, 1st do.		
Rice,		
SALT.		
Turk's Isle, &c.		
Liverpool,		
Sugars, 1st quality,		
2nd do.		
Loaf,		
Tobacco,		
Tallow,		
Wheat,		
Whiskey,		

AT WILMINGTON

Merchandize.
Bacon,
Beef,
Bees-Wax,
BRANDY.
American Peach,
Do. Apple,
Butter,
Coffee,
Corn,
Corn Meal,
Cotton, Upland
Flour, (196 lbs)
Gin, Holland
Hogs Lard,
LUMBER
Boards,
Plank and Scant
Shingles, (22 in
Staves, w. o. hhd
Heading, do.
Staves, w. o. bbl
Do. r. o. hhd.
Molasses,
Tar, (32 gall)
Pitch, (320 lbs. g
Turpentine, do.
Rosin, do.
Spirits Turpentin
Pork, (200 lbs)
RUM.
Jamaica, 4th proof
Windwd. 3d do.
Do. 2nd do.
Rice,
Salt, Turk's Isle, &c
SUGAR.
Brown,
Loaf,
Tallow,
Tobacco,
Wine, Tenerife,
Whiskey.

Agreeably to orders which h
to Brigadiers General Rowl
Major General Benjamin Le
the different Regiments and
4th and 14th Brigades, of the
of North-Carolina Militia, at th
times and places:

At Whiteville, on Friday, 6th Sept
At Elizabethtown, on Saturday, 7th
At Sampson c. h. on Monday, 9th do.
At Fayetteville, on Wednesday, 11th
1st Regt. of Cumberland Militia
At the place of Battalion Muster, on
day, 12th Sept.
2nd Regt. Cumberland Militia:
At Moore c. h. on Saturday, 14th Sept.
At Rockingham, on Monday, 16th do.
At Wadesborough, on Tuesday, 17th do.
At Lumberton, on Thursday, 19th do.

August 22 10-4

A LADY

QUALIFIED to take charge of the Female Department of the Fayetteville Academy, is wanted, to commence on the 1st of October next. An engagement of 12 months would be preferable to any shorter period. A Male ASSISTANT TEACHER is also wanted, immediately.

By Order of the Board of Trustees,

E. ARNOLD, Sec.

July 8.

Houses and Lots, For Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Auction on the premises, some day next month, (of which public notice will be given,) his Houses and Lots in Fayetteville, on Hay and Old-Streets, which at present are occupied by Messrs. Johnston, Hall & Co. and Mr. Charles Rhodes; in Lots, and on credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 Months. Other terms will be specified, in the notice given of time of Sale.

JOHN MOGG.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1816. 1—ts.

Democratic Government is one, in which
freemen meet together in one body to
their laws. In the small republic of
this was practicable. Here, it is evi-
is not. Is not the name then absurd ?
Madison wrote in favor of our govern-
but reader, remember he never once
a DEMOCRATIC government.
in name—wrong in practice—wrong
le.

:o:

SPANISH AMERICA.

ED FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS,

ITIN GUSTAVUS VILLERET,
and Major-General in the Navy of the
Venezuela,

non-commissioned officers, sai-
unteers of the delivering squad-
uela.

IONS !

eir excellencies the Captain-
Admiral of the Republic, in
ple of Venezuela, I have the
you for the heroic conduct
ght of the enemy's vessels,
to you the Agreement*
Hayti before our depar-
ch of you may know the
ed in the prizes which
enemy in our invasion of

undergone fatigues and
oment is near at hand
the reward of your re-
oubted courage—In a
enjoy the fruit of your
for you to endure some
ions—the Government
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ituation can afford.
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t is upon us, that we
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livering two millions
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f Margaretta pray
of our undertaking
sings, in beholding
vessels which have
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14, 1816.
VUS VILLERET.

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816, between John
eneral Government
Captain-General of
ezuela—which be-
ot thought worth

RGERY.

ed to practice
Sampson county
He flatters him-
d successful pro-
ears in this state
ent to do justice
n.
WILLIAMS.
5—tf

des at the dwel-
Morrissy, 9 miles
Newbern road.

'KAY,

door to the office of
, Wilmington,
and intend keeping
n extensive and com-

kery.

hes, Plates. Bowls, Cups
rs, Mugs. &c. &c. &c.
a few elegant Table Sets.
y merchants and others can
any thing in the above line
nable price.
ed to suit purchasers, packed
6—6t.

my absence from home, all per
having business with me, will ap
John R. Adam or Mr. Joseph
JOHN A. CAMERON.
eville, June 20. 1—tf.

CASH,

D the highest price, given for Hides
nd Skins at my yard.
l take two or three young men of good
character, as Apprentices, to whom I
ave taught the trade of Tanner and Cur-
JOHN A. CAMERON.
Fayetteville, June 20. 1—tf.

JOHN R. ADAM,

YERS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE ON HAY-STREET,
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,

CONSISTING of superfine and common Broadcloths, do do. Cassimeres, white, red, green and yellow Flannels, Saddle Blankets, large Rose do. red, black, brown and green Bombazetts, Irish Linens and Cotton Shirtings, Long Lawns and Cambrics, Bandanna and Cotton Handerchiefs. Calicoes and Printed Cambrics, Knives and Forks, Pen Knives, Gun Locks, Hl. Hinges, Pad Locks, Iron Beam Locks, Coffee Mills, Scythe Blades, Reap Hooks, Raised Hinges, Curry Combs, &c. &c.

Also a general assortment of West India articles, viz. 3d and 4th proof Rum, N. E. do Sugar and Coffee, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, and Indigo. Also 1500 Bushels best Liverpool Salt, 1000 bushels Turks Island do.
Fayetteville, June 30. 1—tf.

ted,
Such

ment in which
ing influence, and
pursued are the interest and
or the people. Such clearly are the
overnments of the States and the U. States.
It is perfectly proper, therefore, for every
friend to our present excellent form of govern-
ment to style themselves FEDERAL REPUBLI-
CANS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK,
AND FOR SALE BY
E. R. Whiting & Co.
Hay-Street.

TEN Packages Dry Goods, consisting of
Calicoes, Cambrics
Fancy Muslins, Dimitics
Marseilles and Royal Rib Vestings
Black and Coloured Cambrics
Black and white Silk Lace for Veils
Black and white Silk Gloves
Cotton Shirtings
Irish Linens
Cotton Hosiery
Bandanna, Canton and Madras Handkerchiefs
Damask Shawls
Fancy Cravats
India Cottons
Bedtickings
Cotton Checks
Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A small assortment of Glass, Earthen Ware
Hard Ware and Cutlery
Fayetteville, June 27, 1816. 2—tf.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, a negro man named

PETER.

It is supposed he will make for Wilmington ; he is about 5 feet 9 inches high, 30 years of age, and has had his right leg broken and is shorter than the other, walks lame, stout made, full faced, a little yellow complected, low voice when speaking. Any person securing said fellow and delivering him to Dr. Jaques Bishop, Darlington Court-House, South-Carolina, or to Wm. H. Bowen, Fayettevi le, shall have the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

JAQUES BISHOP.
June 30, 1816. 1—tf.

William H. Bowen,

Green-street, opposite the Academy,
HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF
Seasonable Goods,
Suitable for the country trade—Consisting of
7-4 superfine Broad Cloths
7-4 do Ladies Cloths
7-8 doulbe milled black Kerseymeres
4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens
60 pieces white & coloured Marseilles vesting
20 do Sattinets
200 dozen fine Madras hhdkfs
150 do mock do do
100 do Romal do
10 pieces black Bombazeen
550 do 6-4 plain and spotted Cambrick
10 do hair cord do
200 do Jaconet Muslin
90 do 6-4 Union Plaids
30 groce Cotton Balls, No. 36 to 46
150 lbs Petent pound Thread, all colours
15 dozen India Silk Hankerchiefs
10 pieces Real Thread Lace
1 cask assorted Hardware

ALSO,

A few setts handsome Table China
do do Tea do
all of which will be disposed of low, for cash or approved endorsed notes, at a liberal credit.
Fayetteville, July 11. 4—tf

Fregear and Pearman,

Hat Manufacturers and Furriers, from LONDON.

BEG leave to inform the Ladies' and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, and its vicinity, that they have established themselves in the above line, next door to the Post-Office, Bow-street.

They have a large assortment of trimmings for Ladies' and Gentlemens' fashionable Beaver Hats, which they purchased in London, together with a great quantity of bodies for fine Hats, from the same place, which enables them to sell Hats cheaper than it is possible to manufacture or import them.

They have purchased a machine for cutting furs, and have bought all their dyeing materials at the best markets, with a great quantity of apparatus in the same line, already in operation, and assure the Ladies and Gentlemen that they may have the best of Beavers and in the height of Fashion.

Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver Hats cleaned, dyed and altered, in the newest taste.

Hatter's supplied with the following articles, viz—

Logwood,
Verdigris,
Copperas,
Bow Strings,
Blocking Cord,
Stampers,
Raising Cards and Trimmings

of all kinds.

The best price will be given for Furs of every description.

Wanted as above, one or two good Journeymen, and also two good Apprentices, with suitable recommendations, who will be taught the trade of Hatters and will be bound by Indentures for seven years.
June 20. etf

JOHN CRUSO,

Green Street—North of the Bridge, offers for SALE,

AN elegant assortment of China, cut glass and crockery ware—A variety of fashionable Millinery of the latest fahions—London Stationary, such as Drawing Utensils, Pencils, Paper, &c. together with some Books, late publications, and a variety of Elegant Engravings.

He has likewise for sale, some superior French Brandy and Holland Gin.
Fayetteville, June, 30. 1—tf.

WILLIAM H. BOWEN,

HAS for sale an elegant CARRIAGE & HARNESS of Boston Manufacture.—It will be sold at a liberal credit.
Fayetteville, August 1. 7—tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

WANTED for the use of the Cape-Fear Navigation, from ten to twenty hands, young and prime males from 20 to 30 years of age, for which a generous price will be given.

APPLY TO
JOHN WINSLOW, Pres't.
or,
P. J. TILLINGHAST, }
WILLIAM TERRY, } Dirc
HENRY BRANSON, }
Fayetteville, July 18. 5—tf

AUCTION.

On Monday the 16th of Sept. next,

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE, at my Auction Room, Old-Street, a quantity of seasonable DRY GOODS amounting to $10,000, all purchased for this market

A liberal credit will be given.
CALEB ARNOLD.
Fayetteville, Aug 7 8-6w

100 Dollars Reward.

THE above reward and all reasonable expences will be paid, for the apprehension of JOHN MIDDLETON, a private of Brevet Major E Montgomery's company 7th United States Infantry, who made his escape from the Guard House at his post, on the night of the 11th under the sentence of a general court martial, for the wilful murder of Lieutenant G. R. Bridges.

JOHN MIDDLETON

Was born in Rutherford county, North-Carolina, twenty-two to twenty-four years old, five feet eight to ten inches high, light complexion, grey eyes, black hair, and by profession a farmer. He was enlisted in Georgia in the fall or winter of 1813, by Lieutenant Bailey—took with him no public clothing except one pair of white woollen pantaloons and shirt ; had on an old slouched black hat—he will no doubt attempt to cloath himself in the garb of a citizen in order to avoid discovery—he has worn irons on his wrists and ancles for some time Any person lodging him in jail and reporting to an officer of the army will receive the reward, &c.

By command of Major-Gen. Gaines.
ROBERT R. RUFFIN,
Aid-de-Camp.
Fort Montgomery, M. T. 21st June, 1816. 8-3w

LAST NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice, that on the first day of July next, lawful steps will be taken with all those persons in Cumberland county, who are in the habit of using weights or measures without being sealed according to the laws of the state.

I. T. CUSHING,
Standard Keeper.
Fayetteville, June 20, 1816. 1—tf.

TO MILLERS.

THE Subscriber wishes to engage a Sober, Industrious and Steady Man, to superintend his Grist Mill for the present year. A person who has a knowledge of Milling, and is single, will be preferred.

JOHN ECCLES.
August 7. 8-tf

STRAYED,

FROM the Subscriber, on Saturday last a large chesnut colored

Sorrel Horse,

quite poor in flesh—his ears were crop'd or ...x'd ; his mane and tail rather long and lind in one eye, I believe shod all round.—A liberal reward will be given to any person who will take up said horse and give me information of it, or to any one who will bring him to me in Fayetteville.

LOUIS D HENRY.
Aug. 15. 9—tf

GOODS,

AT NEW-YORK PRICES.

MCNEILL & KIRKLAND, are now receiving the CARGO of the British Ship Esther, consisting of
215 Packages Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery
18 boxes tin plates I. C.
140 crates earthen ware, [assorted]
10 sets dining Liverpool China, [elegant]
12 doz Durham mustard
3 tons Copperas
50 kegs White Lead [London]
90 doz best London Porter
50 pieces Dundee Cotton Bagging,

All of which are offered for sale, unusually Cheap, by the piece package or otherwise.

ALSO,

7,500 bushels Liverpool Salt, deliverable in Wilmington.
Fayetteville, June 20. 1—3t.

OLIVER P. STARK,

Bow-Street

Has for sale

400 pieces Inverness

COTTON BAGGING.

Fayetteville, August 1. 1—3t.